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9	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
10	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
11	TERRY L. SLAUGHTER,) No. C 12-3872 LHK (PR)	
12	Plaintiff,) ORDER OF SERVICE;	
13	v.) ORDER DIRECTING) DEFENDANTS TO FILE	
14	MATTHEW CATE and GARY) DISPOSITIVE MOTION OR) NOTICE REGARDING SUCH	
15	SWARTHOUT, et al.,) MOTION)	
16	Defendants.		
17	Plaintiff, a state prisoner proceeding <i>pro se</i> , filed a civil rights complaint against prison		
18	officials, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. For the reasons stated below, the Court orders service		
19	upon the two Defendants.		
20	DISCUSSION		
21	A. <u>Standard of Review</u>		
22	A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner		
23	seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. See		
24	28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the Court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss		
25	any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or		
26	seek monetary relief from a Defendant who is immune from such relief. See 28 U.S.C.		
27	§ 1915A(b)(1), (2). <i>Pro se</i> pleadings must, however, be liberally construed. <i>See Balistreri v</i> .		
28	Pacifica Police Dep't., 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).		
	Order of Service; Directing Defendants to File Dispositive Motion or Notice Regarding Such Motion G:\PRO-SE\SJ.LHK\CR.12\Slaughter872srv.wpd		

(1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and (2) that

the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color of state law. See West v.

To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements:

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B. Legal Claims

Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

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Plaintiff alleges that his prison file contains false and inaccurate information, which is unfairly being used against him. The inaccuracy of records compiled or maintained by the government is not, standing alone, sufficient to state a claim of constitutional injury under the Due Process Clause. See Paul v. Davis, 424 U.S. 693, 711-714 (1976). However, Petitioner's due process claim may arise instead from a deprivation authorized by state law. See Meachum v. Fano, 427 U.S. 215, 223-27 (1976) (recognizing that interests protected by the Due Process Clause may arise from two sources – the Due Process Clause itself and laws of the states). A deprivation authorized by state law may also amount to a deprivation of a procedurally protected liberty interest, if (1) state statutes or regulations narrowly restrict the power of prison officials to impose the deprivation, i.e. give the inmate a kind of right to avoid it, and (2) the liberty in

CONCLUSION

question is one of "real substance." See Sandin v. Conner, 515 U.S. 472, 477-87 (1995).

Liberally construed, Plaintiff has stated a cognizable claim of a violation of due process.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court hereby orders as follows:

1. The Clerk of the Court shall mail a Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of Service of Summons, two copies of the Waiver of Service of Summons, a copy of the complaint and all attachments thereto (docket no. 1), and a copy of this Order to Matthew Cate, Secretary of the CDCR in Sacramento, CA and Warden Gary Swarthout at Solano State Prison.

The Clerk of the Court shall also mail a courtesy copy of the complaint and a copy of this Order to the California Attorney General's Office. Additionally, the Clerk shall mail a copy of this Order to Plaintiff.

2. Defendants are cautioned that Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires them to cooperate in saving unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint.

1	Pursuant to Rule 4, if Defendants, after being notified of this action and asked by the Court, on
2	behalf of Plaintiff, to waive service of the summons, fail to do so, they will be required to bear
3	the cost of such service unless good cause be shown for their failure to sign and return the waiver
4	form. If service is waived, this action will proceed as if Defendants had been served on the date
5	that the waiver is filed, except that pursuant to Rule 12(a)(1)(B), Defendants will not be required
6	to serve and file an answer before sixty (60) days from the date on which the request for waiver
7	was sent. (This allows a longer time to respond than would be required if formal service of
8	summons is necessary.) Defendants are asked to read the statement set forth at the bottom of the
9	waiver form that more completely describes the duties of the parties with regard to waiver of
10	service of the summons. If service is waived after the date provided in the Notice but before
11	Defendants have been personally served, the Answer shall be due sixty (60) days from the date
12	on which the request for waiver was sent or twenty (20) days from the date the waiver form is
13	filed, whichever is later.

3. No later than **ninety** (**90**) **days** from the date of this order, Defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the cognizable claim in the complaint.

- a. If Defendants elect to file a motion to dismiss on the grounds that Plaintiff failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), Defendants shall do so in an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion pursuant to *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119-20 (9th Cir. 2003).
- b. Any motion for summary judgment shall be supported by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Defendants are advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor qualified immunity found, if material facts are in dispute. If Defendants are of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, they shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.
- 4. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the Court and served on Defendants no later than **twenty-eight (28) days** from the date Defendants' motion is

1 filed. Plaintiff is advised to read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 2 Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must 3 come forward with evidence showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim). 4 5 5. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than **fourteen (14) days** after Plaintiff's opposition is filed. 6 7 6. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date. 8 9 7. All communications by the Plaintiff with the Court must be served on Defendants 10 or Defendants' counsel, by mailing a true copy of the document to Defendants or Defendants' 11 counsel. 12 8. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 13 No further Court order is required before the parties may conduct discovery. 14 9. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court 15 and all parties informed of any change of address and must comply with the Court's orders in a 16 timely fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute 17 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) y H. Koh 18 IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: <u>1</u>0/10/12 19 United States District Judge 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28